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#### The Case of Judge Swayne.

In another part of THE SUN to-day we print the charges upon which Judge CHARLES SWAYNE of the United States District Court of Northern Florida has been impeached by the House of Representatives before the Senate. We also give an outline of the defence made in Judge SWAYNE's behalf as each accusation was considered by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The allegations are that Judge SWAYNE has been guilty of oppression, favoritism, non-residence within his district, improper use of property under the control of an officer of his court and fraud against the Government, in that he overcharged it for expenses contracted while holding court outside his district.

The "oppression" is alleged to have consisted in punishing for contempt men who sought to obstruct the course of justice. One of these men apologized for his conduct, another committed suicide, and the punishments which Judge SWAYNE decreed against three of them were affirmed by the appellate courts. The "favoritism" alleged appears to have consisted in his appointment of a lawyer of high standing as Commissioner of the court, but it seems from the statistical record this lawver lost two-thirds of the cases he tried before Judge SWAYNE.

Unquestionably, Judge SWAYNE used a private car owned by the Jacksonville. Tampa and Key West Railroad while that corporation was in the hands of a receiver appointed by him. He made no concealment of the fact, for as the whole property was in his possession he believed he had the right to use it as the head of the corporation.

The alleged fraud on the Government consisted in his charging \$10 a day for his expenses while sitting outside his district, instead of the actual amounts expended by him each day. In so doing, as we have pointed out before, Judge SWAYNE simply followed a custom generally adopted by United States Judges. Until now the construction put by them on the law allowing extra expenses outside their districts has not been questioned. It is not easy, therefore, to find any ground for serious complaint of Judge SWAYNE as to that matter.

In fine, the case against Judge SWAYNE seems to us very flimsy. How the House of Representatives could have gone to the extremity of impeaching him on the evidence before it is a mystery. The impeachment of a Judge of the United States is a momentous proceeding.

However, now that he has been impeached the Senate ought to proceed with the trial without any unnecessary delay. Happily for the reputation of the Federal Judiciary at home and abroad, the record as we print it to-day gives Judge SWAYNE no reason to fear the outcome of the trial.

#### The United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

Some of our readers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to find it hard to reconcile two suggestions lately made by this newspaper, to wit: that Great Britain should give Ireland absolute independence, and that Great Britain should enter into a defensive alliance with the into effect. Tinted States, to become operative only when either of the parties should be attacked by more than one great maritime Power. They profess to think that the proposals are inconsistent, ill assorted mismatched. A little reflection would show that, on the contrary, they are congruous, harmonious, concordant. They are what SHAKESPEARE calls two lovers-"Like to a double cherry, seeming parted."

They are Siamese twins. We do not purpose here to repeat what we have often said of the immense usefulness of such combination to both signatories, from political and economical points of view. Such a coalition would be all profit and no loss. Not only would it render each of the parties inviolate, safeguarded forever from innavy materially smaller than what otherwise would be inevitable. The mere knowledge that such an alliance existed would utterly discourage the other great Powers from aiming at maritime ascendency. With a good grace, or an to the lordship of the ocean by the English would but yield to indisputable facts. To second.

about? Nothing, of course, would be cerned. As Continental rivals and eneof the discussion which we started, that everything to gain by the combination. the proposal acceptable to the American people, and to their spokesmen, constituting two-thirds of the American Senate. Only by two-thirds of the Senators could a treaty of defensive alliance

record of oppression be wiped out and atoned for by a splendid act of equity. Let Britons bestow on Irishmen absoute independence, and there would not be one "Irish-American," no, nor one "German-American," nor one so-called "native" American in whose heart the distrust and dislike with which at present he eves Great Britain would not give place to admiration and to gratitude.

We are told that if Ireland were independent she might become a thorn in Great Britain's side; that she might enter into hostile coalitions with Great Britain's Continental enemies, and that, as there were in the past, so there might be in the future, formidable expeditions despatched thither to harass England from an Irish coign of vantage. How could that be if, simultaneously with the concession of independence to Ireland, a reciprocally defensive alliance should be concluded between Great Britain and the United States? What Continental power would be mad enough to risk troops in Ireland in the face of an alliance irresistible upon the ocean?

No such act of suicidal folly would be dreamed of by French or German strategists. Moreover, if by accident a Continental force should succeed in eluding temporarily the joint masters of the sea and in landing on the Irish soil, it would meet there, under the political conditions which we have supposed, a reception totally different from that which the Spaniards and the French could count upon in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Irish people would regard Great Britain as their best friend, well knowing that there is no warmer, more zealous, more trustworthy friend than a repentant enemy; and they would regard the Anglo-American alliance as the guarantee of their own security and liberty. Under such circumstances the Irish people would give the foreigner a very different greeting from that which history might lead him to expect. They would welcome him to a hospitable grave. They would rise and drive the invader into the sea.

Let but the Irishmen be free and independent, as is the Briton and the American, and nothing would be easier than to bring about a defensive alliance between all English speaking peoples. The bare suggestion of such an alliance has fallen like a funeral pall on the Continental enemies of England. The initial act of justice is essential. That performed, the rest would be quickly accomplished.

### Discovering the Raines Law.

It has taken the police of New York only eight years to discover that clause of the liquor tax law of 1896 under which it is illegal to maintain "any enclosed box or stall, or any obstruction which prevents a full view \* \* \* by every person present therein," of every part of a barroom. This is an excellent record. It shows that in time the police may learn what the statute really provides. No one will doubt that when they do they will proceed to enforce every In the "real underfed," he says, "there section as rigorously as the one now occupying their attention.

A number of sections of this piece of legislation have escaped the attention of its most vigorous opponents, and apparently of the police. The act students agree that in no one of its sec- and well borne by almost everybody. tions does it "put a premium on vice" in any form.

The authorities have made a good beginning. They show an inclination to enthey may discover that it contains other prohibitions. In time they may even become acquainted with it as a whole. Then they may find the Penal Code and read that. When they do, the liquor business in New York city may be regulated as the Legislature intended it should be; something that has never been known in the history of New York since the present liquor tax law went

## Anarchy in Morocco.

Ever since the Anglo-French agreement of April 8, 1904, French agents in Morocco have kept their Government informed of every phase of the situation, political, social and economic. The reports of the Doutté and Bernard Missions, just published, throw light on the present conditions and illustrate the difficulties that confront France in Morocco.

The Sultan of Morocco is a young man. He is represented as progressive in his ideas, desirous of introducing Western civilization into his country and favorable to France as the proposed agent in this work. His friendly relations with the French and his encouragement of their ambitions in Morocco were a part vasion, but it would impose upon each of the bases upon which France secured an expenditure for the upkeeping of its | the recent agreements with Great Britain and Spain. He recently seemed to have renounced this attitude, but the fact may have been due rather to helplessness than to a change of views.

Mr. BERNARD, who headed the party of specialists sent to Morocco last year, ill grace, they would bow thenceforward has spent much time in that country in the French service; and the fact that he speaking folk. By such acquiescence they speaks Arabic has augmented his usefulness. He has just returned, and his the joint sea power of the Briton and the long report is printed in "Renseignements Yankee there would be no next and no Coloniaux." He describes Morocco as in a state of anarchy surpassing the How can such an alliance be brought | normal chaotic condition of the country. The Sultan and his Government are absoeasier so far as Great Britain is con- lutely without controlling power, outside of the ports and some of the more immies have perceived from the outset portant interior towns. The Sultan has an army of only 3,000 men and is therecountry would have nothing to lose and fore unable to suppress the widespread | that the story of a new trail brings with disaffection; and many of the most in-The only difficulty would be to make fluential men in Fez and in his own court are bitterly opposed to his progressive tendencies and his agreement

with France. The people of Fez received the news of the Anglo-French agreement with the Northwest Mounted Police to seek or any other treaty be ratified. Such complex sentiments. Some were angry, a trail across the Rockies from the Macassent can never be secured so long as a while others expressed approbation. large majority of the American people There is no doubt of the existence in the Yukon. The expedition will start are convinced that Ireland has been and | Fez and in the court of a considerable | from Edmonton, the terminus of a branch still is treated with gross injustice by sentiment in favor of the aspirations of line which leaves the Canadian Pacific Great Britain. Let the future purify France; but the opposition is more bitter Railway at Calgary, and, if it succeeds

and has spread many reports, silly and otherwise, through the country to the effect that the Sultan has sold Morocco to the Christians, that he is the son of a Jewess and that he has married a Christian woman. Rumors are floating about that the Sultan is to be assassinated and all the Europeans driven from Morocco. Meanwhile the dangers of travel are greater than ever, but the small foreign commerce has not been seriously affeeted, for it is accustomed to conditions that are almost as bad as those now existing. .

Mr. BERNARD adds that the difficulties of the situation must not be minimized. Whoever may be Sultan, France must have his collaboration, and act only in the Shltan's name in restoring his authority, subduing rebellion and bringing order and peace out of the present chaotic conditions. Measures should be taken at once to stop the importation of rifles and munitions, which are now the chief articles brought into the country. All the ports should be watched to prevent this traffic. The tribesmen are eager to purchase guns, and a rifle worth \$15 sells for several times that amount.

He is enthusiastic over the great resources and favorable climate of Morocco. He says the conditions are far more favorable than in Algeria for a large development of agriculture and stock raising and that when good government is established, white colonization may wisely be encouraged, and immigrants will be a large factor in making Morocco a rich and prosperous country. In his opinion the real development of Morocco will not begin until Europeans can live in the country, peacefully till the soil and enjoy its fruits in all the security vouchsafed to the white population of Algeria.

This is a dream of the future, but that it will be realized some day is certain unless one of the richest parts of Africa, at the very door of Europe, is doomed forever to be the miserable victim of misrule, fanaticism and brigandage.

#### Underfed and Overfed.

There may be a few healthy or hardened persons in this town who are not "on a diet," put there by some brute of a doctor, the example or entreaties of their friends, or their own fear and fancies. Overfeeding: that is the sin, shame or hallucination of the time. Laymen and laywomen sit down at a feast with misgivings. They forsake the stalled ox for a dinner of herbs or live on nuts and next to nothing. At last. Nature finds that the joke of playing ascetic has gone on long enough. The lobster palace and the beefsteak dungeon get back their victims.

All these sufferers feel a certain pleasant fluttering at seeing the word "underfed." Is it possible to be virtuous dietically and yet to be underfed?

Alas, no! Dr. HEINBICH STERN speaks the fatal words in the Medical Record. is always a traceable disease or disorder, which, directly or mediately, prevents normal ingestion or complete utilizato bodily decline.

Dr. STERN must forgive us for repeatis really worth reading for those who ing for the behoof of the innocently ig- travelling professors will cry, as the are interested in the regulation of the norant what is as obvious to the learned fierce light of the customs cohort beats character and thrift of the more recent liquor trade in New York. It will be as a "punch" in the head. The "under- upon their spectacles; as the skies blush immigration." Mr. Sargent is right in this found, if the law is studied, that it does fed" are diseased. They need a diet. scarlet with those reflected red caps, conclusion; 44,176 less people and nearly not furnish the legal protection for the Dr. Stern would treat them to the "yolk Well might Mr. Shaw say: "Let me \$5,000,000 more money brought in make"a perpetrators of various crimes which cure"; and finds the yolks of hens' eggs | make the caps of a country and I care has been charged against it. Careful easy to digest, rich in calories, well liked not who makes its laws."

The "real underfed" are diseased. doubtless, are "the real overfed." The world is full of diets for the "overfed," who have, we think, cause to complain. force one section of the law. Some day | How is real overfeeding to be distinguished from sham overfeeding? Plenty of New Yorkers eat and drink their way to 125th street. How many of these persons are overfeeders? How many eases of overfeeding are genuine?

Meekly but firmly, we maintain that the New York stomach can hold everything and digest everything. A New Yorker may overdrink, but can he overeat? We know a distinguished man. prosperous in business and politics, absolutely hale after a life of what diet maniacs might regard as a life of crime. This gentleman, all unconscious of any superior powers, has been known to tuck away six baby lobsters and four bottles of champagne in the early morning hours, after competent breakfast, luncheon and dinner; and to wake refreshed

at 7 o'clock and ring for ice cream. He represents with exceptional brilliancy and fortitude the much-enduring New York stomach. Hundreds of thousands are doing on a somewhat smaller scale what he does in the grandiose manner. The question is not one of gluttony or excess. Adaptation, environment and the survival of the fittest have done wonders for the New York, and specifically the Manhattan, interior.

New Yorkers are made to think that they overfeed. So they consent to a few days or weeks of maceration and mortification. But will not some sage leech and benefactor tell what real overfeeding is, and if it can be committed in this town, which eats, eats, eats perpetually?

# A New Trail.

The history of the world is a history of trails and trade routes. Its earlier chapters deal with footpaths, its middle chapters with highways, and its later pages with railway lines. In the age of the railway, the opening of a new trail seems out of place. So accustomed are we to the construction of railways across vast stretches of prairie and veldt, and through thick forests and dense jungles. it a strange and unique flavor.

It is a long trip to the Yukon country Canada wishes to find a route by which she can reach that far away corner of her possessions without leaving her own territory. A detail has been made from kenzie River valley to the confluents of and redeem the past. Let the black than ever in its attitude toward the Sultan, in crossing the mountains, will probably

find its way to Dawson, about 1,200 miles, by a direct line, from its starting point. Some of the intermediate area is well known. Ninety miles by a very good road will take the expedition to Athabasca Landing. With the exception of one or two "carries," there is open water from that point to the Arctic, via the Athabasca, the Slave, and the Mackenzie rivers. Trading posts and small villages lie along the route, and steamers have for some time been in use on the Mackenzie. Fort Norman lies almost due east of Dawson, with about 400 miles of distance between them. The object of the expedition is to find a traversable trail somewhere in that vicinity. On the western slope of the mountains are the headwaters of the Pell, the Pelly, and the Stewart rivers. It is hoped and believed that somewhere along a three hundred mile section of the Rockies there will be found a combination of passes which will make possible the opening of a trail for travellers and traffic.

The route which this waterway and mountain trail must follow from the present railhead will cover at least 2,000 miles. Some day, as the Pacific railways replaced the overland trail, a branch line from the new Grand Trunk Pacific line, or from the new Canadian Northern, will replace the Edmonton-Dawson trail which this expedition hopes to discover, and Dawson will be reached by a continuous rail route from Montreal, New York, or New Orleans.

## Red Capping.

Standing on the cold peaks of finance, the Hon. LESLIE MORTIER SHAW still feels the glow of æsthetics. He has not wholly given up to political economy what was meant for art. He takes thought wherewithal the customs officers of this port shall be clothed.

His large design, his spirit of the whole, his sense of mass are admirably reenforced, to speak sartorially, by intelligent comprehension of details. We printed yesterday, and cannot print too often, his specifications for the Customs Coat:

" The coat shall be a double breasted sack, ends cut square, four buttons on each side and two on each sleeve, with outside pockets; lower, one on each side; upper, one on left side; one small ticket pocket on right side; and an inside pocket on upper right side. All pockets to be of liberal size, and all those on the outside, except the upper left outside one, to have flaps."

The order for the Customs Walstcoat, inadvertently called "vest," and for the Customs Trousers, is equally thorough and intelligent. The only criticism to be made is as to the number of pockets. Mr. Shaw has provided fifteen to a man. Would it not be a graceful bit of symbolism to give each customs officer fortyfive pockets, provided the waiting Territories do not become States by May 1, when the Uniformity Act goes into operation?

The bright red cap for the head of each examiner of baggage will be as beautiful as useful. The examiner should be far een. He should attract the passengers' eves irresistibly. Indeed, if we may paint the lily, should he not wear bells around his neck, waist, arms and knees, and carry tion of foodstuffs, giving rise thereby a Wurzburg market woman's umbrella of many colors?

"Here is a beauty loving nation," the

We hate to believe that the Hon. THOMAS MACDONALD PATTERSON, a Senator in Congress from Colorado, tried to assail with force and fists the attorney of the Honest Elections League in the court room of the Colorado Supreme Court, Saturday, He who for six long years has protested against imperialism can be no friend of every night from, say, Madison Square physical warfare. Despatches from Denver appears the following: "An endless variety of say that the court bailiff, by direction of the Chief Justice, made Mr. PATTERSON "take his seat." A cruel punishment to him singular nominative, or vice versa, is a commo who so much, with tongue and pen, has one, and frequently induiged in by writers, ministrative. spouted to his fellow men. He must have insisted on making a speech.

> A generous and magnanimous spirit animates the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. His indulgent tone to Mr. ROOSEVELT is worthy of the highest approbation. character and views of the Chief Executive ought to determine, must determine very largely, the qualifications of his Cabinet officers," says the great Nebraskan. Mr. ROOSEVELT may send his thanks in care of the Bennett estate, New Haven, Conn.

## Forests and National Prosperity.

From the Forum. As a living example of the consequences of de restation, we need simply look to Spain, a conntry which centuries ago was rich in timber and agricultural products, a proud scafaring nation of world conquerors. Spain's decadence dates from the time when her timber supply became exhausted, her shipbuilding relaxed and her barren protected soil ceased to bear fruit

From the Tammany Times.

Assemblyman Edward Rosenstein of the Twelfth Assembly district, who has just recovered from . very serious iliness and is again about the dis trict as usual, has recently given an order for 1,00 poor residents of the Tweifth Assembly district

From a Pennsylvania contemporary NOTICE-The person that took them tools out of the new house on Rural avenue on Sunday last will save trouble by returning them as the lady that was at the pump for water knows him and the dog that was with him. H. A. MATCHETT.

#### From the Fortnightly Review. ecialistic is not human. All animals are specialists. A cat wants only one or two things

all life long; so does a camel. Simple Remedy for Indigestion From the Medical Record. The food must not only be palatable, but must be

### served in an attractive manner (fine dishes, table Apple and Anointed.

George III. was wondering how the apple got into Because the policeman on our beat prefers it that way," explained Queen Charlotte.
From that moment the King's mind began to

## The Sociable Cane Mill. om the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Cane mill grinding. Man to feed: Business calls for Much of heed.

To be social. As men de. Cane mili took Those angers, tool

Man, he pauses.

## IMMIGRATION IN 1904.

The report of Frank P. Sargent, Comissioner-General of Immigration, for the fiscal year 1903-4, shows that in the twelve months ending with last June 812,870 aliens ere admitted to this country, as against 857,048 in 1902-3, a decrease of 44,178. In the last ten years we received altogether 4,628,798 immigrants, an average of 462,879 for each year.

The following table gives the total number of immigrants in 1904 from the countries named, with the increase or decrease of emigration from each nation as compared with the preceding year:

	Total.	Increase	Decrease
	1904.	over 1903.	from 1908.
Italy1	93,296		87,326
Austria-Hungary	77,156	****	28.855
Russia and Finland	45.141	9.048	
Germany	46.380	6,294	*****
England	88.626	12,407	3434.8
Ireland	36,142	832	
Sweden	27,763		18,285
Norway	28,808	*****	653
Japan	14.264	*****	5.704
Greece	11.343		2.747
Scotland	11,092	4.949	12111
West Indies	10,193	2,023	
France	9,406	3,828	14714
Denmark	8.525	1,367	
Rumanta	6.715		2,602
Turkey in Asia	5.235		1.883
Switzerland	5.023	1.040	40000
Netherlands	4.916	918	*****
Turkey in Europe	4.344	2.815	
China	4,309	2,100	
Spain	3,996	1,916	
Belgium	3.976	520	444.6
Canada	2,837	1.779	****
PRINTER A TOTAL A TOTAL		A	and the sales of

This schedule brings out strikingly the increasing exodus from persecuted Russia and Finland, the increase of nearly 50 per cent. in arriving Englishmen, and the increase of about 80 per cent. in the immigration from Scotland. The increase from Ireland was 832 out of 36,142. We can make good use of all the English, Scotch or Lish we can get. The Russo-Japanese war accounts for the 5,704 decrease in Japanese immigrants. Still, we received the large number of 14,264 from the Island Empire. The Italian decrease of 37,326 is significant of the reported better times in Italy under its present progressive

Government The small number recorded from Canada 2.337, is only a tithe of the real number we absorb from our northern neighbor. The thousands of young men who come to us from Canada travel first class and are not recorded as immigrants. We want these young Canadians. They fit in well and acquit themselves creditably and honor-

The aggregate decrease from Austria Hungary and Italy exceeds the year's total immigration decrease by over 20,000. Only fifty-two persons came from the Philippine Islands. Great Britain's total increase was 18,643. All the countries of northern and western Europe show increases except

Sweden. As a whole, Europe shows 767.933 arrivals. a decrease of 46,574 from 1903. Asia shows 26,186 arrivals, a decrease of 3,780, though China records an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

If we add the 27.844 "aliens in transit." the year's immigration reaches 840,714, not counting the arrivals from Canada and Mexico, of whom no record is kept.

Of the 812,870 immigrants 549,100 were males, a decrease of 64,046; and 263,770 females, an increase of 19,870. Of the total, 109,150 were under 14 years, 657,155 were between 14 and 45, and 46,565 were 45 or over; 3,953 could read but not write; 168,903 could neither read por write, and the other 640 014 could read and write. The 812,870 possessed \$20,894,383 on landing, \$4,776,870 more than was brought by the 857,048 who arrived in

the previous year. "This fact," says Mr. Sargent, "taken in connection with the countries from which the increases of the year came, furnishes assurance of a marked improvement in the and substantial gain. In fact, the entire \$20,894,383 is just so much added to our national wealth, besides the brawn, brain and

future possibilities of 812,870 people. Like their predecessors, they will help to build up our country and do their share toward making Great America of to-day the Greater America of the future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ditorial of to-day headed "Farm and Factory" new appliances have been invented and man-factured."

The practice of giving a plural predicate to a ters and speakers of national fame. The trouble seems to be with the noun that immediately preordes the verb. If this noun is plural they make the verb plural. This is the case with the sentence above quoted. The singular nominative "variety is forgotten, because the plural noun "appliances" comes before the verb. But I confess that I did not expect to find such an error in the editorial col EDWARD HAMMANN

Plural "by attraction." Forgive it. Shall we grudge to others the happiness of being

## Sandy's Initiation.

From Bally's Magazine. A Scottish gillie was invited by the laird to take

pull at his flask after gaffing the first fish of the "I canna trink oot of a bottle," protested the

gillie, with a frown of disapproval "Aweel, try, Sandy," said the laird encourag-ingly. And Sandy tried-tried so thoroughly that the laird gazed in mingled awe and adm as the whiskey gurgled and gurgled out of the flask down the swarthy throat, until, with scarce a heel tap left in it, the "pock et pistol" was handed

back to the owner. Hoot, Sandy, maybe ye were richt-maybe ye canna trink oot of a bottle," gasped the laird, wit a mighty sigh, "but, eh, mon, ye'd soon leearnt"

## From the Fortnightly Review.

An early copy of Swinburne's "Poems and Ba ads" volume (1866) came into the hands of Dallas, then chief literary reviewer to the London Time who, after ruminating on what we will call the pygmy poems, strode off to Moxon's with an ultimatur Either, said he, let them withdraw the book or he they preferred to accept the former alternative John Camden Hotten brought out the book

#### D. H. Bull of Butztown From the Easton Free Press.

In the blinding snowstorm Wednesday night the sole passenger on a trolley car into Butztown was a young 500 pound buil. He was picked up somewhere by the fender and thus carried for miles by the half-conscious motorman. When the car stopped at Butztown he made himself known by kicking through the vestibule window lights, and once getting free, scampered away into the snow

## A Sceptic in the Pew.

Your sermons about the Hereafter, Full of dim, theological lore. We greet with irreverent laughter Can't you preach of the Sweet Heretofo

The hymns that drone up to the rafter While the deacons contentedly snor They pall with the praise of Hereafter Let us sing of the Sweet Heretofore.

No glint of the walls alabaster we catch through the vell at the door Portray the prenatal, O Pastor-You have been in the Sweet Heretofore

The foam of the ship gleams abaft he On a sea with invisible shore-The sunrise of every Hereafter Is the sunset of some Heretofore GAMUEL AND OPD

#### LANTERN SLIDES NOT NEEDED. Representations of Opaque Objects, Colors

and All, Thrown Directly on a Screen. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8 .- A novel apparatus has recently been presented the department of comparative anatomy of Brown University by the medical friends of the department in Providence and other cities. It is a projection lantern, known as the epidiascope, made by Carl Zeiss of

The peculiarity of this apparatus is that it is capable of projecting representations to both ex-Gov. Bulkeley and Samuel Fes of opaque objects upon the screen directly It is therefore not necessary, in case of small objects eight or ten inches in diameter, to make lantern slides or even photographs If an open watch, for example, is placed upon the carrier of the machine, the whole audience may "see the wheels go round."

The natural colors and the texture of the objects are reproduced exactly. Brightly colored beetles and butterflies appear upon the screen with no diminution of their brilliant hues, metallic lustre or soft bloom. Colored drawings, printed pages of books, small pictures, even live animals or fishes in a dish of water are readily projected.

Transparent objects, like lantern slides, may also be thrown upon the screen satisfactorily, as in the case of the common form of lantern, for by simply moving a lever the operator can direct the light through the object instead of upon it. A microscope attachment furnishes another feature of the apparatus, and microscopic slides can be projected with varying magnifications, depending upon the combination of lenses.

The apparatus is the first of its kind, excepting that exhibited in St. Louis, to be installed in America.

#### REJOICE OVER PORT ARTHUR. The Japanese in New York Send Con-

gratulations by Cable to Gen. Nogl. The fall of Port Arthur was celebrated by the Japanese residents of New York vesterday afternoon at a meeting in Carnegie Music Hall. The meeting was called by the wealthier Japanese here. Speeches were made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain; Mr. S. Uchida, Japanese Consul-General in this city; Mr Iwahara of Mitsui Bros.; Mr. Morimoto, representing the Naniwa Club of Boston; Dr. Takamine, the chemist; Mr. Moriga, editor of the Japanese Times; Dr. Hirose, and several others. At the close of the meeting subscriptions were asked for the relief of the families of the Japanese soldiers and sailors who fell in the siege of the Russian strong-

Consul-General Uchida, who acted as chairman, said that Japan, a peace loving its origin now than at the beginning of would continue to fight until Russia sued for peace or Nippon's resources were ex-

Gen. Woodford said in part:

Gen. Woodford said in part:

By courage unexampled in the history of modern warfare; by the intelligent application of advanced military science; by a persistency of which the story of no modern siege affords a parallel, you have won back the fortress you took from China eleven years ago. But I want to congratulate you on something higher than mere success in arms. In all the conduct of the terrible siege just ended Japan has set an example to the nations and soldiers of the civilized world by her humane treatment of the conquered. You have been as generous in victory as you were brave in battle.

Gen. Woodford gooks of the old friends.

Gen. Woodford spoke of the old friendship between this country and Russia and of the awakening of Japan after Commo-dore Perry's visit half a century ago. He

To-day Japan's armies are grimly, bravely, hopefully waging war against one of the world powers. In that struggle America is bound to a strict neutrality. At the same time we all recognize that Japan is fighting for the progress of a higher civilization and our prayers are with her. Japan has accepted the civilizing influence of the rest of the world and her people are as free to-day as are the citizens of Great Britain or America. Your school system measures up to the standard of that maintained by Germany. Some people call you pagans and agnostics. Nowhere where civilization rules is there such personal freedom as under the flag of the rising sun.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating Gen. Nogi on the successful termination of his campaign against Port Arthur, this being cabled to him, and the meeting broke up with lucky banzais for the Mikado, President Roosevelt and the Japanese

Mr. Imanishi, in introducing one of the

resolutions, recited this popular song, composed by a soldier at the front: Nome yo sawage yo Helka no sake wo Asu wa kikwanho no Mato to naru.

rink the Mikado's health And be merry, For to-morrow we will be The target of the machine guns.

#### SEND MANY JEWS SOUTH. Arrangements Made to Relieve Congested Districts in This City.

NEW ORLEANS Jan 8 .- M. L. Caplan. representative of the Jewish Industrial Office of New York, is in this city and appeared before the Jewish rabbis, in conference here, to secure their assistance in distributing the large number of Jewish immigrants congested in New York city. Jewish committees and societies in the South have been taking a number of Jews off the hands of the society here, but the plan has not worked well. The immigrants have the idea that they will be subjected to peonage in the South, and a number of them for whom arrangements had been made to move South refused to come for

that reason. The immigrants who come will be distributed mostly in the towns. Some of the seventeen rabbis argued in favor of agricultural work, but the agent of New York society protested against this and said that the immigrants were wholly ignorant of and unsuited for farm work attempt will be made to establish a wish colony, but only to find work for Jewish artisans

## HAS 12 LIVING CHILDREN.

Thinking That Entitles Him to 160 Acres, He Writes to the President About It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- President Roosevelt has received a letter from Thomas J. would denounce it and destroy it. As they had no he has been informed that the Government Farthing of Deweyville, Ohio, who says will give 160 acres of land to any man who has twelve living children. Mr. Farthing

"I am 42 years old and my wife is 40. We have twelve children living and two dead. We have been renters all our live We have been renters an on lives, and have no prospect of ever getting a home of our own unless we can get one from the Government. We have tried to give our hart education we rose! children the very best education we possi-bly could, but we have had a hard time

getting along."
Mr. Farthing then says that if it is true that the Government gives land to parents of large families he would like to be informed as to how to proceed to get it. Of course the President's correspondent was told that he had been misinformed.

## MORTGAGE TO PAY DR. RAY.

Grace-Emmanuel Church Settles With Its Rector Emeritus for Back Salary. Grace-Emmanuel Episcopal Church, in East 116th street near Third avenue, has

just had to add \$19,000 to the mortgage on the church property to make a settlement with its rector emeritus for back salary and secure his resignation. The mortgage was \$25,000 not long ago; by hard work it was re-duced to \$7,000, but now it is increased to \$17,000 so that the obligation of the parish to the Rev. D. Brainerd Ray might be discharged.

## SENATOR O. H. PLATT NEUTRAL. Denies That He Is Taking Sides in Con-

necticut's Senate Fight. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 8 .- United States Senator Orville H. Platt of Meriden sent a message to Connecticut yesterday from Washington derying that he was taking any hand in the fight for United States Senator from this State. The caucus for the selection of a Senator is set down for Thursday of this week at Hartford. Some one said that Senator Platt was opposed senden, the leading candidates, and that he wanted Congressman Frank Brandegee of New London, who represents the Third

Connecticut district in Washington. The men who are guiding the canvass of Bulkeley claimed to-night that he would surely be chosen Senator. The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of this city, who is at the head of the movement among the Congregational ministers (2 the State to defeat Bulkeley and Fessenden, has given out a statement that the opposition has enough votes now to hold the balance of power between the two leaders. There are some Republicans in the State who think that Dr. Smyth and his friends will throw what ever votes they can command to Congress. man E. J. Hill

A hurry call has been sent out to every Republican legislator to reach Hartford in time for the caucus on Thursday. The Fessenden men have not given up the fight by any means.

#### CAUSE OF CANCER NOT KNOWN. Harvard Cancer Commission Decides That

the Best Cure Is the Knife. Boston, Jan. 8.-Cancer is not contagious nor hereditary and can be best cured by the knife, according to the conclusions arrived at by the cancer commission of Harvard Medical College, composed of seven physicians who have been experimenting on the disease for the past four years and whose report is now in the hands of the printer. There is no other known cure except in the mildest cases, when the

X-ray sometimes succeeds. The research has been made with a fund of \$100,000, left by Mrs. Caroline Brewer Croft to Harvard for this specific purpose Some member of her family died of cancer and this caused her to leave money, hoping to benefit mankind by having a corps of experts thoroughly investigate the subject Dr. E. H. Nichols, who had charge of the laboratory work, said to-day:

"Our work thus far has been to find the cause or origin of cancer, and we have been unable to do so, although we have exploded popular theories. When we know what life is, I think we will then know the Christian era. It is a supreme mystery. On present lines of investigation the cause of true cancer will never be learned. Our only hope is in some new method. No dis-

only hope is in some new method. No discovery has been made which offers any hope of cure of cancer which begins to compare with the surgeon's knife.

"Just one thing can be done for cancer, and I wish it could be impressed on the public, for it would save thousands of lives. That is, get it out early and quickly. Cancer can be completely cured if the patient is operated on early and completely. Drugs have never oured cancer. Certain superhave never cured cancer. Certain super-ficial cancers can be cured by the X-ray, but for deep cancers this method is of no

"About fifteen years ago, when it was discovered that many diseases were caused by bacteria, some physicians believed that cancer might be caused by protozoa, an animal parasite. This opinion was a popular one and was formed because certain physicians found cancer bodies in cancer cells resembling very low forms of animal life. We have learned that these cancer bodies are exceptions and have, therefore exploded that theory. Others asserted that the cancer bodies were yeasts or vege-table parasites, and were the direct cause of cancer, but our experiments prove that theory wrong. A third idea is that cancer is due to errors of development and a great

#### many facts make that probable. WILL DEFEND JUDGE SWAYNE Crumpacker of Indiana Says There Is No

Evidence Justifying Impeachment. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Much interest is manifested in the announcement that Representative Edgar D. Crumpacker of Indiana will defend Judge Swayne in the House. He takes the position that there is absolutely no evidence justifying impeachment, and he makes the prediction without reservation that Swayne will not be im-

During the Congress recess Mr. Crumpacker devoted a great deal of time to studying the papers in the case. He says the Florida jurist has been in the habit of holding court about 150 days each year, and of this time on the average Swayne has spent ninety days outside of his Federal jurisdiction and sixty days in his own dis-

Mr. Crumpacker says that Judge Swayne has never been severely criticised for work done outside of his district, and he argues that if he really were a corrupt and tyranni-cal Judge, as claimed by those responsible for the present proceedings, he certainly would have been subjected to criticism in States where he has held court the better part of the time since he has been on the bench. Mr. Crumpacker argues that Swayne cannot be impeached on the ex-pense account charge, for the reason that it has been shown that he merely followed what appears to be an almost university of the custom on the part of Federal Judges

The fact has come to light that after the Democratic party obtained control of the executive and legislative business of the Government in 1892, the fight of Florida politicians against Judge Swayne was re-newed indirectly. Being unable to affect his status on the bench, those who had his status on the bench, those who had fought the confirmation of his nomination so vigorously a few years before made an effort to cripple his authority, and secured the passage of a bill taking from his district a large number of counties and transferring them to another judicial district. In consequence of this the business before Judge Swayne's court was materially cur-tailed, and having so much less to do than formerly he was frequently called upon to perform service in other judicial dis-tricts. This accounts mainly for his ab-sence in other States for the average yearly period mentioned by Mr. Crumpacker, and tends to explain the charge against him of

## SEEKING A LOST CANNON. Wesleyan Students Think a Mission College

Trophy Is in Meriden. MERIDEN. Conn., Jan. 8 .- A score of Wesleyan students are now doing detective work on Editor Lewis Allen of the Meriden Journal, who is suspected of having the historic Douglas cannon, belonging to the college, stored in his editorial sanctum. Several weeks ago the cannon, which is the central figure in the Washington's Birthday scrap between the freshmen and sophomores of the Methodist university was spirited out of Middletown. It left town, it was rumored, in a piano packing case, and the sophomores learned that it started in the direction of this city. An advance guard was sent here to watch the local express offices and freight stations

but when they reached town they could not find a trace of the packing case.

Editor Allen's office is near the freight station and suspicion pointed to that hiding place, as Lewis Allen, Jr., is a member of the freshman class. Unless the '08 men can produce the cannon on the eve of Feb. 22 and hold it for thirty minutes against the onslaught of the sophomores they cannot wear silk hats, carry canes and smoke pipes on the campus the following day.